

86. (New) A method for open surgical endarterectomy, comprising the steps of:
providing an elongate member having a proximal end, a distal end, and an expandable filter at the distal end;
positioning the filter downstream of a lesion within an internal carotid artery;
expanding the filter;
inserting a distal end of a tubular member into the internal carotid artery;
inserting a proximal end of the tubular member into a common carotid artery upstream of the lesion;
positioning an occlusion member upstream of the lesion in the common carotid artery or downstream of the lesion in the internal carotid artery;
expanding the occlusion member to stop blood flow through the lesion; and
flowing blood from the common carotid artery through a lumen of the tubular member into the internal carotid artery downstream of the occlusion member.

87. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the distal end of the elongate member is inserted into the common carotid artery upstream of the lesion and is advanced to a position downstream of the lesion.

88. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the distal end of the elongate member is inserted into the internal carotid artery downstream of the lesion.

89. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the occlusion member is a balloon.

90. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the lumen of the tubular member passes outside of the portion of the vessel having the lesion.

91. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the distal end of the tubular member is inserted downstream of the filter.

92. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the distal end of the tubular member is inserted upstream of the filter.

93. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the occlusion member is positioned downstream of the filter.

94. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the occlusion member is positioned upstream of the filter.

95. (New) A method for open surgical endarterectomy, comprising the steps of:
providing an elongate tubular member having a proximal end, a distal end, a lumen therebetween, and an expandable filter at the distal end;
positioning the distal end of the elongate tubular member downstream of a lesion within an internal carotid artery;
expanding the filter;
inserting the proximal end of the elongate tubular member into a common carotid artery upstream of the lesion;
positioning an occlusion member upstream of the lesion in the common carotid artery or downstream of the lesion in the internal carotid artery;
expanding the occlusion member to stop blood flow through the lesion; and
flowing blood from the common carotid artery through a lumen of the elongate tubular member into the internal carotid artery downstream of the occlusion member.

96. (New) The method of claim 95, wherein the occlusion member is a balloon.

97. (New) The method of claim 95, wherein the occlusion member is attached to the distal end of the elongate tubular member.

98. (New) The method of claim 95, wherein the elongate tubular member further comprises a generally cylindrical sheath covering the filter when closed, and wherein the method further comprises the step of retracting the sheath to release the filter.